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## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# THE WAR.

## ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY.

De Paladines Divides the German Lines.

## THE BLACK SEA IMBROGLIO.

Russia Denounced as a Public Enemy.

Austrian Troops Under Marching Orders.

The English and Austrian Notes.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE HUNGARIAN DIETY.

## ENGLAND.

**Thomas Carlyle on the War.**

LONDON, November 18.—Thomas Carlyle writes two and a half columns in small type to the *Times* on the war. He shows what France, after an experience of four centuries, is prepared to begin when she gets on better test, and therefore favors the policy pursued by Prussia, which he claims is founded on solid and practical prudence.

The French gunboat Senard is repairing and coaling at Yarmouth.

**Affairs About Orleans.**

Advices from Orleans to Monday evening last say the Prussians had retired to the northward beyond Artenay. The French had constructed heavy earth works in front of the railway junction just outside of Orleans. Ten thousand men had been employed at the work. The French army under General D'Aurelles de Paladines was concentrating between Orleans and Artenay. The cavalry of the French was being wretchedly managed. A large number of boats have collected at Orleans, and are ready to go to the southern bank of the Loire, in case of defeat in the impending battle.

The requisition made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Some skirmishing had already been reported at the outposts.

**Prussians Not Retiring Before Paladines.**

LONDON, November 18.—It is now ascertained that the Prussians in the Paladines front have not retired to Arthenay. The Prussians now hold all strongholds along the line of the Seine-Montdidier. The corps of Longwy and Montmedy is imminent. No word of a battle has been repulsed by the First Prussian Invasion.

**Paladines Makes Another Strategic Movement and Wins a Second Victory.**

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 18.—A special telegram from Tours on the 17th has the following: General Paladines has repeated his strategic movement, which was successful in the victory at Orleans, and has accomplished another still more important success. While holding the German forces at Tours by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own, he has swung his left wing, moving at the same time a whole corps from Chartiers along the road leading through Abies, Onesville, Author and St. Helaire to Etampes, where the corps passed. By this movement Paladines threat himself between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris, while also encircling the German army on the front right flank and rear. While this was going on the Germans divining the danger, commenced to retreat from Toury northward along the road leading to Angerville to a point twelve miles south of Etampes. Some fighting occurred resulting in advantage to the French, who everywhere greatly outnumbered the enemy. Paladines's vanguard is now twenty-two miles due south of Versailles.

The Government at Tours has information to the effect that the army in the army of Prince Frederick Charles only reached Auxerre to-day, a ten days' march from Tours.

A special dispatch from Berlin, dated the 17th inst., states that a great meeting was held at Munich on the 12th, at which it was voted to the King of Bavaria, expressing anxiety lest Bavaria should refuse to enter the Bund on the same terms with the other Southern States, and petitioning the King to avoid the danger of the isolation of Bavaria from the rest of Germany, and to this end to dissolve the Chamber which was elected under other influences and circumstances.

**The Prussians O ccupy Dreux—Hard Fighting Going On.**

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 18.—A telegram from Brussels to-day says: Yesterday a division of Mecklenburgers advanced along the road leading from Houden to Dreux, and occupied the latter place, meeting with no resistance from a portion of the French army commanded by Recreck, who were marching to join the army of the Loire. Another Chartres. Hard fighting is going on along the road from Angerville to Etampes.

**The Army of the Loire—German Ship Captured—Earl Russell on the Situation.**

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* says: The army of the Loire yesterday was at Etampes, thirty miles from Paris.

The Bremen ship Magdalene, Capt. Wincke, from New York for Bremen, was captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest.

Earl Russell has written a pamphlet on the situation. He proposes the joint armed remonstrance of the powers of Prussia demanding more than Alsace and part of Lorraine, England to form a strong military reserve based on the militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander.

**Bourbaki's Fidelity to the Republic Doubted.**

LONDON, November 11.—The special correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Lille on the 15th, 9:30 P. M., says: The stupidity of the Provisional Government is making itself seriously felt in this Department. At the instance of Gambetta, Testelin, Commissary General, has been given an equal command with Bourbaki, in order to watch the latter, whose fidelity to the republic is doubted. Every movement and order of Bourbaki must be indorsed to Testelin before it can be executed. Testelin is a civilian, and was a member of the Legislature in 1868. He has no military knowledge, and this doub'e command is working mischief. The friends of Bourbaki think he is performaining in so doubtful a position. Great activity, nevertheless, is now prevailing in the army of the North for three days and there is good reason to suppose that a concentration of the forces of this command is about to take place, with the object of marching to the relief of Paris by moving eastward and endeavoring to make a junction with the army of the Loire between Fontainebleau and Melun. Orleans, it is intensies will be left to defend the fortified town. It is reported the army of the north numbers 120,000 men, but can only locate ninety-five thousand. Local newspapers are forbidden publishing any military information whatever.

The evidence exists everywhere that the recent hope is entertained by the people that the Orleanists will be restored. They believe the Count de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, and who could march triumphantly through this department and gain everywhere the adhesion of the people.

**The Parisians Tired of the War and Demand the Convocation of the National Assembly.**

LONDON, November 18.—Advices from Paris, *via* Belgium, represent that the citizens, though they see an army coming to their relief, are tired of the war, condemn the Government for rejection of the armistice and demand the convocation of the National Assembly. M. Renon, in the *Journal des Deats*, writes that in spite of delightful, the delegates can get together within eight days, and the press and people are urging the authorities to take action to this end.

The *Independence Belge* objects to keeping in Germany prisoners who are recovering from their wounds.

**Paris Expected to Fall within two Weeks.**

Special to the Herald]

LONDON, November 18.—A telegram dated at Berlin, November 17, 10 P. M., says it the important preparations tee Germans are making are successful, Paris is expected to fall within two weeks.

The final arrangements with Bavaria have been completed. The command in chief in the German Confederation will be the same as that of Saxony. Wurtemburg will be bound to submit. A significant feature is the large percent elections, even in democratic districts, all the democrats were defeated who ran taken ground against Alsace and Lorraine.

## PRUSSIA.

**Defeat of Dr. Jacoby.**

BERLIN, November 18.—Dr. Jacoby, recently imprisoned at Loitzen on account of his violent opposition to the Government war measures, was no re-elected to parliament. His opposition to the project for the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat.

**Napoleon's Secret Correspondence.**

The press is able to demonstrate from Napoleon's secret correspondence which was discovered at St. Cloud, that the Prussian war was prepared long before the Hohenzollern incident, and two letters to that purport were found dated in June, a month before the declaration of war.

## FRANCE.

**King William Claims a Victory.**

VERSAILLES, November 18.—The King today telegraphed Queen Augusta at Berlin, that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday repulsed the enemy along the whole line near Dreux. Gen. Treskow, at the same time, captured Dreux. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Lemans.

**Brilliant Sortie.**

LILLE, November 18.—The garrison of La Tore made a brilliant sortie and relieved the neighboring town of Lempeler which was sorely pressed by the enemy. The besiegers lost several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

The invaders continue to impress the country people to work on the roads and ditches.

**Severe Fighting Before Dreux.**

TOURS, November 18, Evening.—The Prussians occupy the heights of Chevray. A severe battle has been going on before Dreux since two o'clock this afternoon. The result is unknown. Von der Tann occupies the line extending from the Paris and Orleans Railroad to Bonneval. The affair at Arthenay on the 16th was trifling.

## AUSTRIA.

**The Mistaken Pride of France.**

VIENNA, November 18.—The *Neue Freie Presse* regrets the mistaken pride of the French Government, which, having asked for an armistice, immediately objected to the reasonable demands of Prussia.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Russia's Cause of Complaint.**

LONDON, November 18.—It is said that the particular resolutions of the Paris treaty of 1856, which Russia has complained of, are as follows: The cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate, a similar trip subsequently by Lord Bulwer Lytton; the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there; and lastly, the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian Envoy at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

**Russia's Public Enemy—Austrian Troops Under Marching Orders.**

LONDON, November 18.—It is rumored that the Austrian Government has ordered the departure of a large number of troops to the neighborhood of the Turkish frontier, in order that that country will be made ready to cooperate with the other powers in the event of the breaking out of hostilities. The rumors come here thick and fast, but the general impression is that nothing can avert a war.

The feeling in financial circles I somewhat quieter. The *Times* remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

**The English and Austrian Notes to Russia.**

VIENNA, November 18.—The *Free Press* confirms the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Russian Emperor.

**Russia's Demands.**

LONDON, November 18.—A well informed correspondent writing from Vienna, says: If the Russian desire for a revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 had been submitted to the other signers, a favorable result might have ensued. The course, however, that Russia has seen fit to take creates a grave situation, shaking all settled statutes of European policy and compelling a common course of action to resist her demands.

**The Eastern Question in the Hungarian Diet.**

PESTH, November 18.—The Opposition in the Hungarian Diet continue to urge a decided course upon the government in the matter of the Russian demand.

**The War and Peace Parties in the Cabinet—Bismarck a Split Imminent.**

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 18.—Odo Russell was sent to Versailles to ask Bismarck categorically if he would accept the conference unconditionally in the rejection of Russia's pretensions. The war party of the Cabinet proposed should Bismarck's answer be either in the negative or hesitating and disingenuous, to inform Russia that she must choose between the withdrawal of her claims and war; but the peace party of the Cabinet suppose Bismarck, without committing himself further, will propose a Congress of all the powers to meet in London upon the modification of the treaty of 1856. The peace party are determined to do all that is possible to induce the Government to assent to this arrangement, while the war party are equally resolved to adhere to their positions. A split is imminent. It was a member of the peace party of the government who informed your correspondent on the 16th that the administration would finally bend to the Czar's demands, since she asked no more than her rights. John Bull's bark is worse than his bite, and he will resign, provided the war party of the Cabinet prevails. Odo Russell has not yet received Versailles, but is expected there to-night.

**Public Opinion in Russia—Odo Russell's Mission.**

LONDON, November 18.—The diplomats all claim to have known that the demand of Russia would be made sooner or later. Such public opinion as there is in Russia is represented to be in favor of peace.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

It is stated that when the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated Gorschakoff's note to Beust, he accompanied it with the assurance of the most peaceful intentions on the part of his government.

*The Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Odo Russell's special mission to Versailles, believes the Under Secretary will return within twenty-four hours with a disavowal on the part of Prussia of sympathy with Russia's pretensions, or will leave behind him assurances which if satisfactory reply will be considered equivalent to compliance.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a congress, if it should be held immediately. It denies that the Russian armies meant the abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers and intervention is necessary now.

**Position of Prussia on the Russian Question.**

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 18.—I have authority for stating that telegraphic dispatches have been received by the Government, confirming the position taken by Prussia in regard to the Russian question. Prussia declares that she views Russia's claims as natural, and that there should be an amicable settlement of the affair; yet she cannot see any reason for alarm on the part of the co-signatory powers. Russia might have appealed to the co-signatories for a revision of the treaty of Paris, but she has not. At present no organized government, and is therefore unable to take part in any Congress that might be proposed. It seems to be admitted by Granville that infractions of the treaty have actually occurred, but in the case of infractions, but by Russia's action it is immaterial whether these infractions condone to the injury of Russia or not, they nevertheless seem to justify her in that certain other portions of the same treaty are no longer binding, especially when she disclaims in good faith any intention to open the Eastern question or commit any act hostile to the other powers. This is the substance of Prussia's reply, and she will hold aloof from any further action in the matter.

**Von Beust Wishes to Resign.**

Special to the Herald.]

VIENNA, November 18.—While great excitement has been created here on the Russian question, the feeling decidedly is not warlike. Beust feels exceedingly delicate at his position he occupies, and Prussia is so sore against him that while the recent proposition for an armistice between Prussia and France was really his own, he refrained from proposing it, and pushed on England to take the initiative. His action in the present Russian complication is crippled for the same reason. He fears to make any step lest he excite the enmity of Prussia, and is anxious to resign. The general belief is that the Russian movement is really a demonstration only intended to work in the interest of Prussia in order to prevent extensive French counterfeiting else to watch beside the operations of Prussia in France. It is believed that public opinion in Europe now abandons the bombardment of Paris, and while it is doubt is entertained of its successful passage through the Eastern queslion, it is not believed that the present imbroglio will lead to war. The note in reply to Gortchakoff is fatherly in conciliatory, and expresses satisfaction at the peaceful declaration of Russia.

**Russia Following the Bad Example of Other Powers.**

FRANKFORT, November 17.—A heavy Eastern gale has blown over the Bounse during the last few days. When the Eastern question made its appearance the people were first astartled and afraid of a new war, but by degrees their alarm cooled, when they discovered that all the governmental statements were received calmly and indifferently. The universal opinion began to prevail that England alone was in a position to take up the quarrel, but will never do it, and after writing some acrimonious notes, will allow Russia to treat this treaty of 1856 at her discretion. Even careful financial circles here are disposed to justify Russia in following the example of other powers in disregarding the effete provisions of the treaty. Ever since Napoleon proclaimed the treaties of 1815 at end, without being taken to task, other powers have followed his example, and even Bismarck alone was candid enough at that time to admit openly that thenceforth "might would go before right." It is believed here that Prussia has no right to embarrass herself with the new complication, and that the matter will blow over peacefully.

**The Russian Question in Berlin.**

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 18.—A telegram from Berlin, of the 17th, says: The Russian question is viewed here as a matter in which Prussia strongly desires to be neutral. The belief in general that Russia will gain her point. Prussia is apparently in harmony with Russia on the Eastern question.

**Turkey Protests.**

FLORENCE, November 18.—A dispatch has been received by the Italian Cabinet from Ali Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting in eloquent terms against Russia's proposed violation of her treaty obligations. Photides Bey has had a stormy consultation with the foreign Envoys here.

**The Dispatch of Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow.**

LONDON, November 18.—The following is the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow, communicated by Brunnow to Earl Granville on the 9th inst.:

*To Earl Granville.*

TSARKOE SELO, October 29.—*Baron*—In making the communication to the principal Secretary of State of her Brittanic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of His Majesty the Emperor, you will be good enough to make the import and object clear. When at the commencement of the year 1856, a conference was talked of for the purpose of preventing a war then imminent in Germany, by the assembling of a Congress, the foundation the basis of it with Earl Russell, you were able to point out to him the compensations and the guarantees which certain eventualities, of the nature of the *status quo* existing in the East, would be rendered necessary. This was recognized by Earl Russell with the utmost fairness. He did not deny that every alteration affecting the spirit of the treaty of 1856 must lead to the revision of that document. Although these eventualities have not come, Lord Granville will not deny that the treaty has been effaced on the most striking in one of its essential parts. What could be more serious for Russia than this is not the hostile tendency towards her, but the existence of the stamp; it is not the consequences that may result in the future from the new establishment on her frontier of a small quasi-independent state; it is above all the facility with which, ten years hence, and without any solemn transaction, invested with the European sanction, that state will be changed in spirit under the eyes of the very powers which ought to be its guardians. In the presence of such a peril, Russia has thought that she must call upon the efficiency of the agreement and to the guarantees of security that she believed she had found in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea. The equilibrium established in the East, therefore, is destroyed to the detriment of Russia, and the resolution taken by her August Master is by no means hasty. Her Britannic Majesty's Government would never consent to leave the security of its coasts to the mercy of an agreement which is no longer respected, and it is unjust not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights. But what we especially desire to establish is that this decision makes no change in the policy his Majesty, the Emperor, follows in the East. You have several times already been made to enter into explanations with the Cabinet of London upon the general views the two governments hold upon this important question, and to point out a conformity of principles and of interests which we have noted with much satisfaction. It has been delayed therefore that it is neither from England nor from Russia that dangers can come which could threaten the Ottoman empire; that the two cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible by the settlement and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and in case a dentical crisis should occur, notwithstanding these efforts, both are equally resolved to seek the solution, above all, in a general agreement of the great powers of Europe. We have not ceased to entertain these views. We believe that their complete analogy renders a serious misunderstanding impossible between her Britanic Majesty's government and ours. We attach the utmost value to it as the best guarantee for preserving the peace and equilibrium of Europe from dangers which may result from the complications in the East. By order of His Majesty, the Emperor, Your Excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of His Majesty's friendship. We shall congratulate ourselves if the frankness of this explanation should contribute to it by removing all the points of doubt which still standing between her Brittanic Majesty's Government and us. I am, etc.

[Signed] "GORTSCHAKOFF."

**Russia Prepared for an Encounter.**

LONDON, November 18.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin: It is stated on diplomatic authority from St. Petersburg, that Russia has large bodies of troops massed on Vistula and further south, and armed vessels built which are now on the Black Sea.

## IRONTON, O.

**Explosion and Fire in a Blast Furnace—One Man Fatally Burned—Accident in a Rolling Mill.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 18, 1870.

The engine and boiler house of the Ashland, Ky., blast furnace was burned this afternoon. The fire originated from the choking or hanging of the stock in the furnace, and when it fell the gas was driven out with such force as to burst the pipes in several places, and setting fire to the buildings. One man was standing over the pipe when it exploded. He fell back in the flames and was so badly burned that he died in a short time. The loss cannot be estimated until the machinery is examined.

A man named James Thomas, a guide mill roller, had his left arm broken by the rolls this afternoon in the Lawrence Rolling Mill.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

**Letter from Hon. A. G. Curtin—Good Advice from the Ex-Governor.**

HARRISBURG, PA., November 18, 1870.—A private letter from Governor Curtin has just been received here, containing the following, relative to the proposed revision of our State Constitution. After stating that he has not participated in political matters since he has been in Russia, the Governor says:

"But I cannot refrain from encouraging you in the important work you have begun so fully and forcibly in your last letter. I am rejoiced to learn that an earnest effort is about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The failing upon the part of the State to exercise its sovereign power through the channel of a reform convention. Surely such a movement must meet with the public approval and enlist the positive efforts of the best men of both parties, for the reason that a thorough reform is painfully apparent to all. It is not in any sense a question of party politics, and should be preserved from the dangers of mere partisan direction. The revision of the fundamental law of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania, after the lapse of a third of a century, is imperatively demanded by the progress. It is now of no common magnitude. It must vital to our future welfare in all material interests, and equally so to our future honor and advancement, that the people should be enabled to perfect these changes in a calm and in the most unbiassed and dispassionate manner, and, therefore, speedily as possible. I am moved as possible from the annual political struggles, should be held, not only for the deliberation of delegates assembled in convention for the ratification or rejection of the amendments that may be from time to time proposed. Such a convention at this time could not fail to elevate the character of our legislation and to relieve the people from many of the debauching influences which will leave behind them a demoralization satisfactory reply will be considered equivalent to complicity.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1870.

ITEMS OF CRIMINAL NEWS.

Samuel Vorhee was sentenced to-day to five years in the State prison, for forging a check for fifteen thousand dollars on Soulter & Co., bankers.

Frank Melbourne, a professional bondsman, was to-day committed for bribing Chas. Tripp to become bail for Caldwell, of drawback fraud infamy.

Raymond Rahand and Francis Frank, seamen on the American ship Old Colony, were to-day committed to trial for conspiring to excite a mutiny and setting on fire during a recent voyage from Liverpool.

BUILDING PURCHASED.

The New York Stock Exchange has purchased for $75,000 the building which it now occupies.

The trial trip of the Beach Pneumatic Broadway Tunnel to-day resulted in the car running off the track twice, obliging the passengers to finish the trip on foot.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

The attempt of a son of United States Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, to cowhide Col. J. A. Freeze, editor of the Trenton *Sentinel*, this morning, resulted in his receiving severe punishment by Freeze, who, after he had cast over his head, seized the cowhide and beat him till he made his escape.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

H. J. Gilbert, postmaster at Spuyten-Duyvel, has been arrested for robbing the mails and passing counterfeit money. The amount of his robberies is stated at several thousand dollars.

MORE RIOTING.

The riotous proceedings at Weehawken were continued last evening. Four of the new men were badly beaten by some of the strikers. The assailants were arrested.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Joseph Cloed and Jas. Wilson, who kept a counterfeit office at 688 Broadway, under the name of Cooper & Co., were arrested to-day, with eight clerks. Notwithstanding the firm did an extensive business in counterfeit money, save $10 was found in the place.

BILLIARDS.

In the game of balk-line, last night Garnier beat Cyrille Dion 1,012 against 659.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

A NEW IDEA.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—A party of railroad men representing the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Union Pacific, Pan Handle, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads, who have been in consultation here for a couple of days past, will leave to-night for Louisville and Cincinnati. Among other things they concluded upon is the establishment of some ticket office in London and the principal cities on the European continent, for the purpose of supplying people returning to or visiting America with tickets over any other American route.

RAILWAY MATTERS AT BALTIMORE.

We learn from the Monongahela *Republican* that an adjourned meeting of the friends of the Bellevernon and West Newton Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be held at Bellevernon on Tuesday next. The meeting will be addressed by W. O. Hughari, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Mr. O'Hara, President of the Youghiogheny Coal, Coke and Gas Company, and J. J. Bravo. The *Republican* says: "Every new project is being tested to success rapidly by the only practicable mode, and that is by the purchase and taking up the stock. While our people are studying the maps and trying to figure out who will build or run this or that road, the fact that they are supplying the funds to give them an outlet eastward at once, and prospectively westward by way of the Hempfield.

IN SEARCH OF THE BOOKS OF THE HARTFORD AND ERIE.

BOSTON, November 18.—Unable to obtain the key to the office of the Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day, for the purpose of obtaining certain books to which they were entitled by order of the Court, Receivers Smith and Barbieonew, two of the receivers, forced the doors, but no books were found.

## STATE POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—William W. Watt, Select Councilor from First district, died this morning. His disease will leave the parties tied in the State Senate. A special election will have to be held to fill the vacancy, but it could not take place until after the meeting of the Legislature, upon a warrant issued by the Governor, Hartranft.

HARRISBURG, November 18.—G. Dawson Coleman has consented to become a Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Mackey is to decline the nomination.

**Accident at Allegheny Junction.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALADDIN, PA., Nov. 18.

Yesterday evening Josiah C. Freeman met with a severe accident. As he was in the act of passing under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crossing the Allegheny river at Allegheny Junction, his foot slipped, throwing his head and shoulders in advance of the train, striking his head badly and bruising him up considerably. He will not be able to attend to business again for some time.

**Suicide in Westmoreland County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., November 18, 1870.

On Wednesday afternoon, George Bond, of Salem township, six miles north of this place, disappeared and was not found until yesterday, when he was discovered dead in a dark place in his barn, with a revolver beside him. Coroner Delap was called upon, and impaneled a jury, who, after investigating the matter, found a verdict that deceased had committed suicide. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Deceased leaves a wife and six children.

Six Winnebago Indians are on trial at Tekamo, Neb., for the murder of a white settler named Munson, in May last.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

Report of the Congressional Printer.

**Some of the Work Greatly Delayed for Insufficient Buildings—The Steamer Ohio Not Captured by the French—Schenck Will Not Contest Campbell's Seat—Democratic Majorities in Maryland, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1870.

**Congressional Printing.**

Congressional Printer Clapp has finished his report. The work at his office has increased about fifty per cent. during the year, owing partially to the fact that several of the small presses in the Departments have been abandoned. All the Custom House books and Internal Revenue blanks have been executed, and a new set of books furnished all customs houses. The present building is represented as far too small for the business. It has been necessary to load each floor to an extent which has [illegible] proven dangerous. So great is the demand for room that Mr. Clapp recommends the immediate erection of an extensive fire-proof wing. Work in the bindery is one year behind, simply because sufficient room could not be spared to work a sufficient force to keep this branch of the work up. All work, except that demanded daily by Congress and the departments, to which all the rest must give way, has been greatly delayed.

**The Steamer Ohio Not Captured.**

Information has been received at Baltimore that the report of the capture of the steamer Ohio, of the Havre line, by the Prussians and by French cruisers, is wholly unfounded. It originated in the same way as the story about the Leipsic and Hansa, which has already been contradicted.

**Letter from General Schenck.**

The *Star* this evening publishes the substance of a letter from General Schenck to a friend here, saying he will take no steps towards contesting the seat of his successful competitor, Gen. Campbell, in the Fifth district, but it will be by the Republicans of his district.

**Democratic Majority in Maryland.**

The official returns of the Maryland election show the Democratic majority in the Senate of the several Congressional Districts: First, 1,178; Second, 5,496; Third, 1,723; Fourth, 1,818; Fifth, 1,824; total Democratic majority in the State, 19,669.

**Relief of the Poor.**

The Society for the Relief of the Poor of Washington, which has been formed by a number of the most prominent women in the city, is intended as a permanent charitable organization, and is expected to attend to the poor of those families who come here from all sections of the country, and through low positions or misfortune, are falling into want. The fair will be opened to promote the objects of the society, on the first of next month. Agents have been appointed in all the large Northern cities, and contributions are reported as very liberal.

**Emigration to the West.**

Quite an emigration is settling in to the West through Baltimore from the South. A short time since some thirty families from Virginia, and soon after about the same number from North Carolina, all white, came up on the Bay steamers, and went westward. A company of fifteen negroes, on their way from North Carolina to Ohio passed through Baltimore on Wednesday.

**Seizure of Seal Skins.**

Investigation has shown that the cargo of seal skins seized a few weeks since at San Francisco, and claimed by families from Virginia, and soon after about the same number from North Carolina, all white, came up on the Bay steamers, and went westward. A company of fifteen negroes, on their way from North Carolina to Ohio passed through Baltimore on Wednesday.

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## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

**Dispatch from Secretary Fish to Mr. Moran Relative to the Alabama Question—Aosta Congratulated on His Election to the Spanish Throne—The Instigator of the Tien-Tsin Massacre Arrested &c., &c.**

**Committee Appointed to Notify Aosta of His Election.**

MADRID, November 18.—A committee, consisting of fifteen members of the Constituent Cortes, has been appointed to proceed to Florence to notify Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, of the election of Aosta is highly popular throughout the provinces, and no disorders followed his election, though the conservative and republican parties who opposed his candidature are dissatisfied in certain quarters that they might demonstrations of disapprobation. The services of Lieutenant Hall are deemed necessary anywhere and in all the large cities cannons were fired in honor of the event.

**Aosta Congratulated.**

FLORENCE, November 18.—The Duke of Aosta arrived yesterday from Naples, and was met with the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. Deputations from the Senate, Deputies, ministers and other notables subsequently called upon and congratulated him.

**Resignation of Von Beust Discredited.**

VIENNA, November 18.—The rumored resignation of Von Beust is discredited by the official journals, which pronounce the story on which the rumor is based as wholly unfounded.

**The Instigator of Tien-Tsin Massacre Arrested.**

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch from Macao, November 14th, states that the instigator of the Tien Tsin massacre has been arrested and will be speedily brought to justice.

**The Alabama Claims.**

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch from Mr. Fish to Mr. Moran concerning the Alabama claims arrived to-day. Lord Granville being out of town the dispatch could not be communicated to him. The contents are, up to midnight, unknown to the public, but in circles where the fact of the arrival of the dispatch is known great consternation and excitement prevails, as it is assumed Russia and the United States have a secret understanding.

**Treaty Signed.**

BERLIN, November 18.—The treaty between the North German Confederation and the States of Berlin and Hesse has been signed. The latter will be admitted to the Bund on the 20th inst.

**Sir Colman Donglin's Successor.**

LONDON, November 18.—Vernon Harcourt has been appointed to succeed Sir Colman O'Laughlin as Judge Advocate General.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, November 18.—The United States steamer Plymouth has gone to Lisbon.

FIUME, November 18.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, has arrived.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, Evening, November 18.—Consols 92. Bonds flat; 5-20s 92; 8s; do '65's 87¾; do '67's 88; 10-40's 87¼. Stocks flat; Erie 17¾; Illinois Central 85¾; Great Western 39.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Sales for the week 76,000 bales; to speculators 5,000; exporters 13,000; stock 848,000 bales; American 410,000 including 47,000 U. S. Orleans, 19,000 Mobile, 19,000 bales, American 16,900. Market to-day closed flat; sales 10,000 bales uplands at 9¾@9¾; Orleans 9¾@9¾.

Breadstuff—California wheat 9s 8d; new spring 9s 4d@9s 5d; Western 9s 5d@9s 6d; winter 10s 10d@ 10s 10d.

Flour 26s. Corn—New 31s. Oats 3s. Peas 40s.

Pork 104s. Beef, new 86s. Cumberland middles 58s; short rib middles 64s. Lard 72s. Cheese 71s.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Utah has a population of 86,381, according to the census takers.

Conductor John C. Smith, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad, had some trouble near Greensburg, Ind., yesterday, with two drunken negroes, who refused to pay their fare, when one of them drew a revolver and shot him in the thigh, inflicting a serious wound. The negroes were arrested.

Smiley, who murdered Black, Saturday, delivered himself up to the Sheriff of Rockingham county, Va., yesterday.

Dr. Chapin, Inspector of the mechanical departments of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison, was arrested for secretly carrying letters between the convicts and outside friends.

Hush Park woolen mill was damaged by fire Thursday evening to the extent of $30,000; fully insured.

The afternoon train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, yesterday struck at Adams Ferry, Clinton county, a wagon containing a man named Fritzer, wife and three children and a male relative, throwing the party out, injuring Fritzer and one child so badly that their lives are despaired of, it will be by the Republicans of his district.

**Ohio River at Ironton.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 18, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 11 P. M. The Ohio No. 4 at 5 P. M. River falling; clear and cold.

H.

THE New York *Times* says of the agitation in Pennsylvania in regard to holding a constitutional convention: "The movement derives its chief strength from the prevalence of corruption in the Legislature, and the admitted necessity of some change. But, as usual, the greater honesty in legislation, and the stoppage of practices that are as disgraceful as they are dangerous, will be left to the people, or above ordinary partisanship. Good men of both parties have a common interest in the reform, the success of which will necessarily be in a large degree contingent upon ability to command the confidence of the people in the community. Measures affecting the organic law should not be a prelexit for mere party struggles."

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Sugar—fair to choice nominal. Molasses—prime quoted. Whisky lower; Western rectified nominal. Coffee—prime 17¾@17¾c. Cotton—quiet; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary at 14¾@ 14¾c; low middling 14¾@15¾c; middling 15¾@15¾c; receipts 3,567 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,164 bales; week's sales 39,000 bales; receipts net 23,231 bales; exports to Liverpool 19,000 bales; to France 6,000 bales; to Baltimore 1,000 bales; to Vera Cruz 1,800 bales; coastwise 5,398 bales; stock 106,795 bales.

## CITY MATTERS.

WATER EXTENSION.—The workmen have reached Hazelwood. Twenty-third ward, are now laying the mains a short distance up Hazelwood avenue.

THE ILLEGAL VOTES.—Patrick O'Flaherty and John Whalen, the parties charged with stuffing the ballot box, were held before the United States Commissioner to-day.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Harrison Burger, one of the Mayor's police, yesterday made information at the Mayor's office charging F. Summons with selling liquor on Sunday. A summons was issued.

GET NOTHING.—Police officers informing on tavern Keepers for illegal liquor selling, get nothing now, except the cost of serving the warrant. Mayor Lowry formerly got twenty dollars in each case.

LEFT A CAR WHILE IN MOTION.—A German woman jumped off a car of the Birmingham passenger railway while in motion, yesterday, and, as may be expected, sustained the wrong end of the fall, concussion fell upon the boulders. She escaped unhurt.

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.—Lovers of dancing will be gratified to learn that the Washington Infantry will give a grand military and civic ball on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the several companies of the Infantry, and the Executive Committee.

PASSED TO CINCINNATI.—A young man named John Adams, residing at Cincinnati, took what he thought was a ticket for New York, at the Pan Handle depot, yesterday morning, but on reaching our city in a sickly condition on Thursday night. He produced a letter from Mrs. Wade, of Philadelphia to Mayor Lowry, and the latter secured him transportation to Cincinnati.

ACCIDENT.—Robert Robison, employed in the Keystone Bridge Works, and residing on Forty-eighth street, met with a serious accident, yesterday morning. By some means a heavy piece of iron fell upon his foot, crushing it in a frightful manner. Dr. Clark was called and attended to his injuries.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.—The aforementioned Bridge Company offers to build the superstructure of the new bridge over the river Des Peres at Carondelet, Missouri, for $600,000. The bridge is to be finished by the 1st of June, 1871. It is probable the Keystone Company will be awarded the contract. St. Louis has appropriated $1,000,000 for the bridge, and the county will pay the remainder.

SUPREME COURT.—There are six cases remaining on the list taken up on Monday last, and the Court will endeavor to dispose of them to-day. There are several cases to be argued previous to the consideration of the remaining cases on the docket. Many days of next week will be given to the consideration of the remaining cases on the docket. Many days of next week will be given to the consideration of the remaining cases on the docket. Many days of next week will be given

# The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

HON. WAYNE MCVEIGH, who was appointed Minister to Turkey last winter, has had an attack of softening of the brain, and is now on his way home for the purpose of resigning his mission. His physicians positively prohibit him from engaging in any further mental labors. It is said that Hon. E. J. MORRIS, who has been United States Minister at Constantinople for several years, will probably be allowed to remain in that position.

SOME of the prophets profess to discern, in Gen. BUTLER'S repnted and only partly disavowed scheme to settle our troubles with England, an attempt to propitiate the President and to secure the portfolio of Secretary FISH. They aver that General GRANT has all along favored a vigorous foreign policy, and that last year he ordered a proclamation to be prepared recognizing Cuban belligerency, which was only reluctantly withheld on the advice of Secretary FISH, CALEB CUSHING, Judge HOAR and Senator SUMNER. It is further asserted, on indifferent authority, that the President's purpose to push England to a settlement of the Alabama claims by Canadian annexation is the true secret of the unanimity with which public men have refused to act as Embassador to St. James. However these things may be, the complications of Great Britain in the Eastern question seems to offer a good opportunity to get from her a favorable response to our demands.

A SUSPENSION bridge over the East river, to connect New York and Brooklyn, has been projected. Sixteen hundred feet of navigable water is to be bridged by a single span, twice as long as that of the Niagara suspension bridge, and four times the length of the longest non-suspension span ever attempted. The elevation will be one hundred and thirty-six feet above high water, and the tallest-masted vessels ever built can pass under, thus dispensing with the draw. We commend these facts to those who prate about the impracticability of four hundred feet spans, in bridging the Ohio. New York is careful not to interfere with her navigation interests, while ours are being irreparably damaged by short span bridges of low elevation—and that, too, by railroad corporations which, if not purposely bent on destroying river navigation to swell their own profits, are at least wilfully crippling it for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars in the construction of their bridges.

THE statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is responsible for repeated delays in the delivery of the Western bound newspaper mail, is made on the authority of the Postmaster General, as appears from an article which we publish elsewhere. At Harrisburg, where the trains of the New Jersey Central connect with those of the Pennsylvania Central, the newspaper mail has been allowed to lie over thirty-four times in four months, because the latter company had not room for it in their baggage cars. The compensation—$375 per mile—is not satisfactory to the Pennsylvania Central, which refuses to enter into a contract to carry the mails at that price, and the Postoffice Department has no power to increase the pay. This is an extraordinary state of things, and the attention of Congress should be called to it at once. Among the first acts of our new Postmaster, Col. J. M. STEWART, was a prompt inquiry, directed to the Department, as to the cause of the delays above referred to, and he yesterday received the explanation in a letter enclosing a copy of that of Mr. MARSHALL, which we publish elsewhere.

### PARIS AND ITS TREASURES.

No person at all interested in art or science can fail to feel concern in the thought of the bombardment of Paris, with its libraries, cabinets, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and various apparatus for study and investigation. To this sentiment the classes of the Institute of France, some time ago, appealed in an address to the outside world. VICTOR HUGO has also endeavored to make the most of the art and literary treasures of the French capital as things entitled to be respected even amidst the rage of war. Evidently, however, the old romancer's object rather was to excite odium against, than to awaken reverence in the invaders. His address was unhappily conceived and unskilfully expressed, if he desired really to influence the persons to whom it was directed. It presented the most glaring and complete contrast to the model of such an appeal given by the great English poet:

"Lift not thy spear against the muse's bower:
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground: and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

While it is quite natural that such appeals are made, and also that some persons in no way directly interested in the great objects of the war, profess horror at the mere possibility that so many admirable and precious things may be exposed to the risk of destruction, it is only fair to remember that no victorious army ever before contained so many men capable of appreciating the value of the objects imperilled and ready to make sacrifices for their protection. The reluctance of King WILLIAM and BISMARCK to bombard Paris is well known. While unable to say how deep may be the respect of either of those high personages for the treasures of art and literature, we know that neither of them is inclined to defy the public opinion of the world, and much less the public opinion of the German people, any farther than may be absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of great practical results. Of course, they are both resolved to establish peace on sure foundations, whatever sacrifices may be required, and however much their harshness may be denounced. All the paintings and manuscripts in the world, it may be, seem to them rubbish in comparison with that object. But there can be no doubt that, not only in the German armies, but throughout Germany there prevails a public sentiment, the result of education, which even during war intercedes for the protection of those various collections and other objects which make Paris a place of pilgrimage for the educated people of all nations. Much has already been published concerning the cultured element in the Prussian army. In it all classes are represented. Professor DU BOIS REYMOND, of the University of Berlin, in a speech, soon after the beginning of the war, said: "As in Athens and Sparta, as at Rome in the days of CINCINNATUS and CAMILLUS, this host going forth to battle is ourselves, is the nation. In the same line with the young peasant and mechanic stand the heir of the most ancient family, and with his Homer and Shakspeare in his knapsack, our pride, the German student." A few days ago we read the description of a camp-scene in the army near Paris, in which the most conspicuous figure was the Professor of Law at Halle, with needle gun on shoulder, performing the part of a common soldier. Six distinguished Sanscrit scholars were lately serving in the same character. These were Dr. THIBAUT, Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT, Dr. VON THIELMANN, Dr. GOZCKE, Dr. PISCHEL and Dr. RICHARD KIEPERT. In fact, the thoroughly cultivated classes are so well represented in the Prussian army, that, an Austrian savan in 1866 exclaimed—"Not the needle gun but the higher education has conquered us," and of the same tenor was the remark of M. JULES SIMON on the same subject—"The universities conquered at Sadowa."

In view of such facts it will hardly be pretended that the Germans claim too much in asserting that many thousands of the soldiers besieging Paris well know what European culture owes to France, and that to them the accumulated treasures of French art and science are as precious as those of their own country.

Indeed there is reason to believe that the powerful influence of this enlightened sentiment in the German armies and among the German people has had some effect upon the military operations with respect to Paris. It is certain that the delay in attacking the city is partly to be ascribed to that cause. The delay, we know, some time ago, became the occasion of considerable dissatisfaction among a portion of the German people. A letter from Berlin of the 26th of October, speaks of reports prevailing there of a difference of opinion between General MOLTKE on the one hand and Count BISMARCK and the King on the other, with reference to the best mode of getting possession of Paris. The former, it was said, was in favor of immediate bombardment and assault, while the latter were resolved to trust to starvation. Naturally a numerous portion of the Germans, as of every other people, would be most content with the most expeditious mode of ending the war. The difficulties encountered in transporting siege guns and other quite unsentimental reasons have been assigned for the delay. But we are fully warranted in thinking that all those considerations which cause foreigners to regard the bombardment of Paris as a measure to be deeply deplored in the interest of civilization and culture, are vividly present and influential with the leaders of the German invasion.

At the time we write the state of things in Europe, resulting from the Russian note concerning the Treaty of 1856, presents an imbroglio decidedly perilous. The movement of the Czar was, perhaps, to be looked for, as foreshadowing the other changes in the political relations of the old world, made inevitable by the prostration of France. By the concessions of the Treaty of Paris, Russia purchased peace from powers who, by continuing the war, could have compelled her to make still more important and humiliating surrenders. One of the parties to the contract having been disabled from enforcing its fulfilment, a personage so much accustomed to have his own way and to gratify his own wishes as the autocrat of all the Russias, was not likely very long to own and sustain the disagreeable obligations. His Asiatic conquests, his subjugation of many millions of fierce Mussulmans, made since the treaty, have rendered the control of the Black Sea more essential than ever to the success of his magnificent scheme of oriental domination. However barbarous Russian manners and methods may seem according to the refined standard of Europe, in Asia Russian progress means the extension of civilization. It is surely well for the world that the Czar rules in Samarcand rather than a Mohammedan King. It is also well for the world that the temptation of aggression in Western Europe is removed from the Russians by the outlet afforded for their energies toward the East. Germany is interested for that reason in encouraging their eastern advance, and it is understood that a cordial understanding, if not a treaty, between Prussia and Russia, sanctions the purport of the late Russian note, which has produced such excitement in all the European capitals. When the Emperor NICHOLAS described the Sultan as "a sick man," whose possessions would soon call for administrators, the alarm caused by the words was due not less to their truth than to the purpose of aggression which they disclosed. The Sultan *is* sick, and will never be well, the Ottoman empire has been maintained only by foreign aid, and it must inevitably be dissolved before many years. Violent interposition can only a little hasten or a little retard the catastrophe. Whoever shall ultimately hold and rule Egypt and the Red Sea, England must depend upon international friendship and treaty for the right to use the overland route to her Eastern possessions. To the foreigner it should seem that she may as well reconcile herself early to conditions certain to be established at no remote period.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S note appears to have excited as much indignation among the European politicians by its tone as by its tenor. It is disdainful, defiant without any bluster. It will not anywhere among foreigners increase the respect in which Russia is held. Were the principles which it avows generally adopted, treaties would be of no account. A treaty for the conclusion of a war would be understood as a mere temporary arrangement, which either of the contracting parties might set aside as soon as it should recover from the defeats which it had sustained. By declaring and acting upon this lax view of the obligation of such engagements, Russia seems to place herself quite outside of the European political system and to confess herself the barbarian she has often been called. It is understood that Austria, Italy, France, and even Spain, will unite with England in protesting against, and perhaps in resisting, the Russian pretensions. It seems impossible that Germany thinks favorably of the Russian mode of getting rid of painful obligations, though the necessities of her position may compel Germany to countenance her ally in the wrong. It is a more interesting question how the fortunes of France may be affected by the threatened coalition against Russian aggression. But speculation on the subject is vain. Should a general war be the result of the alliance, events might take a turn which would justify the obstinacy of the Provisional Government in refusing to make peace by the surrender of territory. A coalition with Russia in a bad cause against Europe combined, would not be popular in Germany just now, we suppose.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, at Norwich, is creating considerable interest. The decision was that railroad mortgage bonds of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, made prior to 1862, must be paid in coin. This, of course, will affect all mortgages made before that time. The Savings Bank of Norwich holds about $300,000 worth of mortgages of this kind. More or less is held by all the savings banks.

There has been much distress on the east coast of Scotland from the virtual suspension of the herring fishery, the chief market for its produce being the North of Germany, whose seaports were closed for the greatest part of the season.

The least known part of this country is, perhaps, North Alabama, where, for a distance of two hundred miles, there are such inexhaustible stores of iron ore that it will not cost $2 a ton, while in Ohio and Pennsylvania it costs at the furnaces from $9 to $12 a ton. The coal is in exhaustible in the same vicinity. This great mineral wealth must ultimately make the Elyton region an unrivalled manufacturing district.

Those who love the juicy steak, and those who view the Texas steer with distant respect, will be interested to learn that 125,000 Texas cattle have come East this year over the Kansas railroads, against 41,778 in 1869. Kansas is pushing its system of railroads Southward, and the Texas cattle traders expect soon to be able to ship from 500,000 to 800,000 live beeves per year.

The United States covette Florida, or Wampanoag, familiar is the fastest sea going screw steamer ever afloat, is being fitted for sea at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is proposed to bring the art of micro-photography to the aid of imprisoned correspondents in Paris, and by its means to enable a single carrier-pigeon to convey as many as several thousand letters within the beleaguered city. It is well known that an ordinary page of manuscript can be reduced by photography to a space scarcely larger than a pin's point, and in this way hundreds of epistles might be printed on a single thin sheet of paper which could be submitted to microscopic enlargement on its arrival in Paris, and the various communications distributed to their respective addresses.

The balloon postal system of Paris has produced a new style of journal which combines the letter and newspaper. It is called the *Lettre Journal de Siege Paris*, and appears twice a week. Two of the four pages are blank, to be filled in with the epistolary correspondence which the balloons carry to the postoffices beyond the Prussian sway. The news is given on the other two pages in a condensed form, the natural tendency of the Parisian journalist to expansion being sternly repressed. The articles are short, trenchant and witty.

A sad Chinese invention is the bogus gold dust in circulation at Omaha.

There are now in the army 2,488 commissioned officers, and 34,870 enlisted men.

Lewis Dennt, one of President Grant's brothers-in-law, replies to the statement that he visited Long Branch in August to interfere with the President in McGarrahan's behalf. He declares he has not been at Long Branch for eighteen months, that during the summer he never made any request of the President, wrote to him or conversed with him about the Pancehe Grande business, and that he never knew of the President's letter to Cox until he read it in the papers.

THERE is a general concerted movement on the part of the Assistant Census Marshals, to secure at the hands of Congress, increased compensation for their services in taking the census. They allege that the pay is entirely inadequate to the service performed, and will ask for an increase of one hundred per cent. Many of them claim to have made but one dollar per day; while others, in paying for clerk hire, etc., actually lost their own labor.

A CURIOUS difficulty promises to interfere with the successful working of the President's policy of appointing Indian agents from the religious sects. Each of the minor sects is now clamoring for recognition, and as there are no more offices, there is great dissatisfaction consequence. Cannot this trouble be settled by adhering to the first determination of only appointing from these sects, which had missionaries among the Indians, when the peace policy was inaugurated?

### POSTAL SERVICE.

**Why the Mails are Delayed—The General Postoffice not in Fault—Explanation by the Postmaster General—the Railroad Companies Let the Bags Lie Over.**

The following letter is in response to a complaint from the New York *Observer*, with regard to delay in the transmission of mails:

*To the Editor of the New York Observer:*

DEAR SIR: Mr. Creswell's attention was directed to a complaint, made in last week's *Observer*, of irregularity of the transmission of the paper mails from New York to the West; but, owing to the preoccupancy of his own time, and that of the heads of the different bureaus in his Department, in the preparation of the Postmaster General's annual report, the notice of it which he wished to take has necessarily been deferred. He now requests me to write to you on this subject, and briefly to state the facts in the case, so that you may see that the responsibility for the delays complained of does not, in fairness, rest with the Postoffice Department. The Postmaster General and his subordinates have not been indifferent to the reasonable expectations, not to say rights of the press and the public in this matter, and have persistently and zealously sought to prevent these vexatious irregularities. The proximate cause of them has been the failure of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to take on, with regularity, from Harrisburg, the paper mail from New York for the west and north-west, which is transported to that point by the New Jersey Central and its connections, via Allentown, on the express train leaving New York at 9 A. M., and due at Harrisburg at 3½ P. M., connecting with an express train west, on the Pennsylvania Central leaving shortly thereafter. This Department has a special local agent at Harrisburg to attend to the transfer of mails to and from the various routes and lines centering there. This agent reports that from June 15 to October 20 inclusive, of the present year, the paper mail is frequently, in whole or in part, was left over at that point until the next train West, at 12:0 A. M. of the following day, thirty-four times—when only by reason of the failure of the Allentown line to connect; but thirty-two times because the Pennsylvania Central Company had not room for it in their baggage-car on the connecting train. The officers of this latter Company have had this matter repeatedly brought to their attention, both by letters from the Department and through visits of agents specially sent for that purpose, and have expressed a desire to avoid the repetition of these delays, and given assurances that the mails should be carried through without detention. Mr. Cassett, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central, in reply to a letter from me on this subject, wrote, under date of July 11, 1870, as follows: "We are doing all we can to overcome the difficulty; but the trouble is, that these block-mails at Harrisburg connect with our fastest train West, on which we cannot haul more than one baggage car, and as this train will not always carry all the baggage and mails, it follows that the block-mails have occasionally to lie over for the next train. This has, however, not occurred often lately, and I hope that we may be able to take it up regularly hereafter, as we have placed our largest and strongest baggage cars on this run." As the detentions generally occurred on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days of the week when the mail was the heaviest, in order to facilitate its uninterrupted transmission, the Postmaster at New York was instructed by this Department, on the 9th of July last, to lessen the quantity of mail sent by this route on these days to the average for other days, and to forward the mails to Buffalo, making about the same time to Chicago. This arrangement, however, failed to cure the evil, since our agents' reports show that from August 31 to October 20th, inclusive, there were sixteen instances of failure to forward, in whole or in part, these paper mails from Harrisburg on time—one through failure of New Jersey Central to connect, and fifteen times through default of Pennsylvania Central to take them on. This company is receiving the maximum compensation allowed by law for transporting mails, but refuses, as do many other leading railroad companies, to enter into a contract with this Department for the performance of such service, on the ground that the compensation allowed is inadequate. The act of 3d March, 1845, section 18 (5 Stat. 736), is the law governing the action of the Postmaster General in the matter of compensation, and, as you will observe, directs a classification of the railway mail service on the basis of weight, speed and importance of mails. At the time the mails through mails for the West were placed on this route, (November, 1869), the contract compensation of the Pennsylvania Central was $200 per mile for the entire distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; this rate was increased on July 1, 1870, to $300 per mile, and of January 1, 1870, was still further increased to $375 per mile, the maximum pay increased by law. The average weight of the mails transported on this road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was in April, 1867, 19 183 pounds, or 9½ tons per day. In the current year for 1869. The Postmaster General called the attention of Congress to the frequent complaints of the inadequacy of their compensation for mail service, made by many of the leading railway companies, and recommended a revision and readjustment thereof, but no action was taken on the subject at the last session. This brief statement of the foregoing facts in the case, will, I trust, convince you that whoever or whatever is to blame for these failures, the Postoffice Department certainly is not, and that Mr. Creswell has not failed to use all the power and authority conferred upon him by law, to meet on the one hand, the reasonable demand of the public for the regular and prompt transmission of this important mail to its destination, and on the other the claim of this Company for compensation adequate to the service performed. In conclusion, Mr. Creswell further requests me to say that should you visit Washington he will be pleased to have you call upon him, so that he may give you a more detailed statement of the facts in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster General,
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1870.

The fastest trotting time in public this season has just been made at Rochester, N. Y., where "Joe Elliott" trotted his mile in 2:18½, and "Pocahontas" went in 2:19.

**Shall Nature be Sustained?**

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alterratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, gently stimulates the circulation and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall. d*

*Lubin's French Extracts*
*Lubin's French Soaps,*
*Lubin's French Sachets,*
*Thomas' Hair Brushes,*
*Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,*
*Low's Fine Extracts,*
*Low's Celebrated Soaps.*
*Squire's Glycerine Soap*
*Price's Glycerine Soap,*
*Sarg's Vienna Soap,*
*Brecknell's Skin Soap,*
*Brandy & Sherry Wine,*
*Cigars de Joy,* for Asthma

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Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

**FLOUR AND GRAIN.**

**FLOUR.**
A Choice Selection of
**WINTER FLOUR.**
Also, Prime DRY MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN for sale by
**D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.**

**DRY GOODS.**

**Jos. Horne & Co.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,**
**Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.**
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
**77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.**

**THE RICHMOND M'FG. CO.**
Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their
**"QUAKER STYLES"**
OF
**Richmond Prints,**
AT
**188 Church Street, New York.**
**"QUAKER STYLES"**
Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.
For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR
Richmond "Quaker" Prints.
MWS

**SILKS, SILKS,**
**SILKS.**
**Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.**
**Birets, Black and Colored.**
**Black Forced Merinos and Serges.**
**Plaid Serges and Poplins.**
**Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.**
**Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.**
**Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.**
**Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.**
**Cloth Sacques and Basques.**
**Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.**
**Blankets and Flannels.**
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

**James Caldwell,**
**120 FEDERAL ST.,**
2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

**BANK STATEMENTS.**

**First Quarterly Statement**
OF THE
**Enterprise Savings Bank,**
**OF ALLEGHENY, PA.**
ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills Receivable | $36 571 43 |
| Expenses and Taxes | 1 213 91 |
| Furniture and Fixt. Lot | 1 000 00 |
| Due from other Banks | 18 555 36 |
| Cash | 72 570 91 |
| | $89 027 10 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $25 013 50 |
| Depositors | 42 816 46 |
| Earnings | 1 177 24 |
| | $89 027 10 |

The foregoing statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief
FRED R. HOLMES, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of November, A. D. 1870.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
DIRECTORS:
I. Peterson, Jr., P. J. Uttley,
R. F. Rauscas, C. H. Hartman,
Wm. Eichbaum, T. J. Graff,
Louis Waldorfnest, A. Amey Hartman,
F. R. HOLMES, Jr., President.
W. W. DILWORTH, Jr., Vice-President.
DISCOUNT DAYS:
MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS.
BANKING HOURS—9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Open for deposits on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock from November to May, and 7 to 9 from May to November.
Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, if remaining 6 months, and if not drawn it will be added to the principle and compounded.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. will be allowed on all monthly balances averaging $500.
Collections from all the principal points in the United States and Canada, and remitted on the day of payment.
Allegheny, November 16, 1870. tvths

**HARDWARE.**

**Logan, Gregg & Co.**
DEALERS IN
# HARDWARE,
**52 Wood Street.**
**Meat Cutters and Stuffers,**
Horse Shoes and Nails,
**Nail Rod,**
**BUILDING HARDWARE.**
Which we offer at
**LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

**BEAVER FALLS**
**Cutlery Company,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Cutlery.**
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
Lists furnished on application.
**Beaver Falls Cutlery Co,**
BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

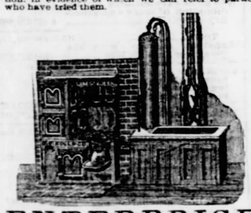
**Chandeliers,**
**BRACKETS, PENDANTS**
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
**WELDON & KELLY'S,**
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
**147 Wood Street**
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

**PITTSBURGH**
**City Flour Mills**
**Marshall, Kennedys & Co.,**
(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)
The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS from their late owners, Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co., will continue the business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.
As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STEAM MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade and public in general, that the *PITTSBURGH REPUTATION* of the Flours of both establishments will no longer continue to suffer under the new management, but that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.
A. M. MARSHALL,
H. D. RUTTON,
Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.
F. H. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
W. M. KENNEDY,
Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.
**IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT** of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kenn dy & Co. to the friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
**ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,**
Manufacturers of
**CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,**
BEEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and CHAINS of every description. Also, Manufacturers of the Best Quality COKE and LIME.
**Second Avenue, near Lock No. 1,**
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**AIR FURNACES.**

JAS. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.....B. S. KOLL.
**B. S. KOLL & CO.,**
147 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
**SLOW COMBUSTION**
*Warm Air Furnace*
**METROPOLIS**

FOR HEATING
Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings,
Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.
Given more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. We put up a large number of these last season in Churches, Dwellings and Public Buildings all of which have given satisfaction: in evidence of which we can refer to parties who have tried them.



**ENTERPRISE**
COOKING RANGE.
The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Enclosed Double Ovens, both of which will Bake or Roast perfectly.
We also have for sale

**NILES'**
PATENT
*Cincinnati Star Range.*
Call and examine before purchasing ws

**TOBACCO.**

**Banner Tobacco Works.**
**AUSTIN & CO.,**
**31 SIXTH STREET**
(LATE ST. CLAIR).
**Tobacco,**
CIGARS, SNUFF &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf
MADE A SPECIALTY.
Give us a Call or send us an Order. tvhs

**Louisville Navy.**
**OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND**
IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.
**KNOX & ORR,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
*268 Liberty Street,*
Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in the market. Dealers in search of something new should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

**Hance Bros and White's**
# Fluid Extracts,
**Sugar Coated Pills**
AND
**GRANULES,**
EQUAL TO ANY MADE.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
City and Country Druggists
WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT.

**McClarran & McKennan,**
**DRUGGISTS.**
AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

# CITY BONDS
**FOR SALE.**
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
**Penn Avenue,**
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
**Masonic**
**DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,**
**No. 131 Smithfield Street.**
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McKEAN,
Cashier.

**TREES, TREES.**
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
**Apple, Peach,**
**Pear, Plum,**
**Cherry and**
**Ornamental Trees,**
**Evergreens, Roses,**
**Shrubbery.**
**Conover's Colossal,**
**Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.,**
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
*ALSO, A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF*
**Imported Bulbous Roots,**
Wholesale and Retail, by
**J. R. & A. MURDOCH,**
ws 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

**FEATHERS,**
ALL GRADES.
**F. G. CRAIGHEAD,**
911 LIBERTY STREET.

**CLOTHING.**

GOOD STYLISH
# CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE.
FAIR DEALING
AND C. O. D.,
IS THE PLAN OF
**A. J. NUTTING,**
THE
**One Price Clothier,**
**42 SIXTH STREET,**
OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL.
**RELIABLE CLOTHING,**
THAT WILL
FIT AND PLEASE
THE MILLION.
*Lowest Prices in the City*
42 SIXTH STREET,
ws Opposite St. Clair Hotel.

AT No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE
YOU CAN GET
A Stylish Garment,
Cut in the Latest Style by First-class Cutters.
**SAML. GRAY,**
MERCHANT TAILOR,
89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street.

**GRAY & LOGAN**
Announce the arrival of their
**FALL ASSORTMENT**
OF FINE
**Foreign Woolens**
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
**MEN AND BOYS'**
**Ready-Made Garments**
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
*GRAY & LOGAN,*
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
**47 SIXTH,**
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

**LUMBER**

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y
R. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer,
GERSON W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager.
THE
**Superior Lumber COMPANY**
Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of
**BUILDING LUMBER.**
Their Stock comprises an assortment of
ALL THE LEADING SIZES
Required for Building purposes, and aggregates
**3,000,000 feet Lumber,**
**1,500,000 Lath,**
**250,000 Shingles.**
A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their Stock.

LATH.
3-8 inch by 1 inch by 4 feet;
3-8 inch by 1 1-2 inch by 4 feet;
The inch Lath are for good buildings in which it is desired to do a first-class job of plastering.

**BILL STUFF.**
3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long;
2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x8x16, 18, 20 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

**COMMON PLANK.**
1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths.

*CLEAR PLANK.*
1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

**A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:**
1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.
2d. Their Joist and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Knots.
3d. Their Lumber is soaked in the water from three to six months after rafting, so that it is free from sap and ditch, thereby preventing swelling and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is deserving of the most importance in the West, that the expense of rafting and stoking in the Lakes is frequently incurred—by no other object in view than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.
4th. Their Lumber is Sawed with the Latest Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.
5th. As they have more Growing Timber than they can market within thirty years, it is to their interest to do business, for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will redound to the advantage of the purchaser, hence those who deal with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurements, prices and terms.
ADDRESS
**T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,**
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
wsmf

**ENGINES,**
**Tools, Machinery, Etc.,**
FOR SALE AT
**The Novelty Iron Works,**
Foot of East Twelfth Street, N. Y.,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS
And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66-in. diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in by 10-ft stroke
**JNO. S SCHULTZE,**
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.

**FERRIS & MILES,**
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINERY.
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power.

**500 BBLS CHOICE WINTER APPLES,**
100 bbls Sackets Belle and 50 bbls Jersey Cranberries; 60 bbls. Sweet Potatoes. 180 tins Brookes' Mince Meat. Receiving daily and in store Reel and Two Butter, Keer, Lard, Beans, Seed, Feathers, Onions, Brooms, Apple Butter, &c. Also General Agent Brookes' celebrated Delaware Co. Mince Meat, and Sharen's Patent Carriage Wheels.
HENRY REA, Jr., 385 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with p ompiness.

**GROCERIES, &C.**

**Samuel H. Baird,**
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVE.
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES
**Tobaccos, Sugars,**
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
**100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,**
FOR SALE LOW.
MONITOR.
(None other Genuine).
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
tf 112 SECOND AVENUE.

**E. PATTERSON,**
DEALER IN
**Groceries and Produce,**
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer

**DRY GOODS.**

**NOVEMBER 1st.**
**Brown Cottons,**
*Anchor,*
*Eagle,*
*Conewago,*
*Idaho,*
*Duquesne,*
*Magnolia.*
**PRINTS.**
*Merrimacks,*
*Sprague,*
*Americans,*
*Conestogas,*
*Allens,*
*Richmonds,*
*Pacifics,*
*Mourning,*
*Garners.*
**GINGHAMS,**
*Lancaster,*
*Bates,*
*Glasgow,*
*Middlesex,*
*Portsmouth.*
**Delaines,**
*Hamilton,*
*Pacific,*
*Manchester,*

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO R. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 18, 1870.

The unsettled feeling which the state of affairs in Europe have assumed since Russia has so peremptorily discarded the Black Sea treaty, and the impression that it may result in a general war involving all the leading powers, has greatly assisted the bull element in the gold market. There are some hopes, mingled with the general apprehension, that diplomacy may yet calm down the belligerent feeling, and the advance in the premium is held in check.

—The bond market is not materially affected by the complications on the Black Sea question. There is an unsettled undertone among the dealers at New York, who show a disposition to unload, and made free offers of bonds to the Treasury yesterday below the market quotations. It is taken for granted that, in the event of a new war, a certain amount of bonds would be temporarily sent home; but it is thought that as bonds are now low, the full in the foreign markets would be set off by a rise in gold rather than by any further movement of bonds. The proximity of the Bank of England suspending specie payments, in the event of more war, is also looked upon as a contingency which might affect the future standing of our bonds favorable.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 113½ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 107½ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| U. S. Bonds '65 new | 109 | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 10-40s | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| Gold | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 112¾ |
| U. S. 6-20s, 1881 | 113¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 107¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 106¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 107 |
| U. S. 10-40s | 109¼ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 109¼ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 109¼ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 109¼ |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 87½ |
| Cen. Pacific Railroad | 91 |

—The Wall street markets in railway stocks show a heavy decline. The bearish opposition to anything like a substantial advance in the New York and Western roads continues to manifest itself more actively from day to-day. It is based, ostensibly, upon the theory of an "impending panic" in all railway values, which may or may not overtake the market this winter, and of the immediate probability of which we have only to say that they are not strengthened either by the traffic on the roads, the condition of the money market, or the prevailing confidence in productive railway investments.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| Nov. 17, 1870. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30. | 12:30. | 1:30. | 2:30. | 3:30. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| C. & P. | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 98¼ | 97¾ |
| Do Scrip | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 98¼ | 97¾ |
| Reading | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Reading, 1870 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | | | | | | |
| Lake Shore | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Ill. Cent. | | | | | | |
| Cleve. & P. | | | | | | |
| C. & N. W. | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Do pref'd | | | | | | |
| Rock Isl. | | | | | | |
| St. Paul | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Do pref'd | | | | | | |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Do pref'd | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Ohio & M. | | | | | | |
| Do pref'd | | | | | | |
| N. J. Cent. | | | | | | |
| Ontario | | | | | | |
| W. U. Tel. | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Adams Ex. | | | | | | |
| American | | | | | | |
| U. S. | | | | | | |
| Gold | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

| | Thurs. | Fri. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 98¾ | 99¼ | | ¼ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 97¾ | 98¼ | | ½ |
| Erie | 22¾ | 23 | | ¼ |
| Reading | 101 | 101¾ | ¾ | |
| Harlem | 130 | 130 | | |
| Illinois Central | 133¾ | 134 | ¼ | |
| Lake Shore | 97¼ | 97¾ | ½ | |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 90½ | 90½ | | |
| Northwestern | 93¾ | 94 | ¼ | |
| Do. preferred | 94 | 94¼ | ¼ | |
| Rock Island | 112¾ | 113¼ | ½ | |
| St. Paul | 39 | 39¼ | ¼ | |
| Do. preferred | 74 | 74 | | |
| Wabash | 39¾ | 40 | ¼ | |
| Fort Wayne | 90 | 90¼ | ¼ | |
| Ohio and Miss | 32¾ | 33 | ¼ | |
| Pacific Mail | 82¼ | 82¼ | | |
| Adams Express | 67 | 67 | | |
| Gold | 111¾ | 112 | ¼ | |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 99 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 32½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 31¾ |
| Catawissa preferred | 40½ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 4¾ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 59¾ |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 17½ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 119½ |
| Second Hill Navigation | 18½ |
| Philadelphia Passenger Railroad | 13¾ |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY November 18th, 1870.

REMARKS—The market to-day exhibited no new features, and matters continue to move along in the even tenor of their way, as though war was not being waged between Prussia and France, with a fair prospect of all Europe becoming embroiled. However, speculators are already on the alert, and predict that in the event of a general European war, all the great powers engaged, Russia excepted, would be compelled to depend upon the United States for breadstuffs and provisions; hence, they argue that flour, bacon, etc., will go up to fabulous prices. Such are the calculations of speculators; will they be realized? We shall see. The summer is a type of March—snow, rain and sunshine all in the same hour. The river men are still waiting and watching for the long expected rise in the waters, which seems as far off as ever. The feeling here is unchanged in its essential features, and mills and stores report an ample supply on hand, with a good present and prospective trade demand. The receipts since our last amounted to 1,113 barrels flour, 1,000 bbls were received. We can report sales at the following: Fair to prime $2 50@3 00; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We can report regular sales at the following: Pearls—Refined $9@9 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Potash 7½@8c ₱ lb. Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 90c@$1 ₱ gallon.

MALT FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; second $1 15@1 30 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—The market contains a fair supply. Sales Chickens, by the coop, 55@60c ₱ pair; live turkeys, $1 00@1 00 ₱ lb; dressed 19@20c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@80c ₱ bush.

BARLEY—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 90@95c ₱ bu.

RYE—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $1 75.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bells treated at $18; Eastern cultivated $16@17; wild $2@3 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 10½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins loading 9 pounds.

HAY—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 00@1 05; sales from store at the usual advance.

COAL—We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton.

LARD—Remains about sales in tierces at 10½@10½c; do in pails 11½c; 25 kegs do 11½c; 5 bbls do, 10c; kegs 12c; buckets 13½c; country lard at lower prices.

FLOUR—Receipts increasing, 1,113 bbls having arrived since our last report. No change in current rates, and we quote: Standard brands, white wheat, family brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red wheat, family brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois bbls, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sacks; Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 25; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75; sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, bbls $6 25, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 00, sacks $5 75.

BUCKWHEAT—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at $3@3c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Supply ahead of the demand; sales: Prince Alberts and Buckeyes at 70@75c. Peerless, Peachblow, Snowflake, Jersey Sweets are steady at $4@4 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $2 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CLOVERSEED—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 10@1 15; No 2 at $1 05@1 10; Salem, Chicago strained $1 25; Cincinnati do $1 20.

CARBON OIL—The market continues an abundant supply; sellers and buyers are nearly broke; business reported at 35@35c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's (by Oakley's, Allegheny) is quoted at 9½c ₱ lb; the ultimate make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—We have no change to note. A fair trade is reported at current rates. We quote.

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 23@25c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13c; extra C 12½c; C 12c; New Orleans 10½@11c ₱ lb. Market is fair; and the feeling unchanged in its essential features.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85c ₱ 95c gallon; Porto Rico 70@95c; New Orleans (unclassed) at 60c. Market is steady and unchanged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—New meats not yet in the market, and the stock of old is growing "beautifully less" daily. We quote: Sugar cured hams, 14@15½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9½@10c; short ribbed sides 12½@13c; clear sides 13c; sugar cured hams, plain, 13c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 14c; sugar cured shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 10c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, 15c; clear mess pork $26 00 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs in good supply and demand at $7 50@8 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—The market is rather more firmer and the receipts are not quoted at 93c; proof $1 07; highwines 95c; prime corn per age and quality.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ¼ cans do $2 25; 1 cans $6 00 per dozen. Sales of Royal Baking Powder, last half November 70c; Golden Gem amber and lower grades 45@50 cents ₱ gal.

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CANDLES—In good supply; sales of Sinclair at 18½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

ROSIN—Sales of Pine Island and North Carolina 3@3½c; Patna 4½@5c; Rangoon 2½@3c.

OIL MEAL—Ground in the mills; $39 00 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are tending upward. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@8 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—In fair demand at former rates; sales at 18@20c ₱ gallon.

CRACKERS—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 85@2 00 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

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## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dwelling to Rent—C. C. Atkinson.
Great Original One Dollar Store—76 Fifth avenue.
Dry Goods—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
New Orleans Molasses—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Dog Lost—John Davison.
Bathing Lots—Mellon & Bros.
Land for Sale—Thos. P. Stewart.
Black Velveteens—White, Orr Co.
Masonic Hall—Morris Bros. Minstrels.
Watches—Elgin Watch Co.
Opera House—Richard III.
Wanted—Drug Clerk.
Dissolution.—Reuter & Wilson.
Wanted—Painter.
Sugar-cured Hams—P. Sellers & Co.
Coals for Sale—J. L. Troxell.
Spiced Pigs Feet—P. Sellers & Co.
Land for Sale—Thos. P. Stewart.
Wood-sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Wood-sawing Machines—Penn Foundry.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
First Grand Ball—Washington Infantry.
Counsel—Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. C. Fonke.
Meeting—Eleventh Ward Republicans.
Employment Wanted—T. R., Box 194, Gil City.
Boy Jeweller Wanted.
Ladies' and Misses' Furs—R. H. Palmer.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Winter Clothing—Cutting, Follansbee & Co.
Banking—A. Holmes & Sons.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Removal—McCord & Co., New York.
Mortgage Wanted—Geo. S. Hill & Co.
Fulton Foundry—Fulton & Co.
Duquesne Savings Bank.
China and Crockery—Campbell, Steen & Co.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van de Mark.
Plymouth Church—Rev. S. Y. Gamble.
First Methodist Church—Rev. T. W. McKeever.
Diaries for 1871—R. S. Davis & Co.
The Chatter Box for 1870—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Goshorn Family Reunion—Thomas—Jenkins & Bro.
Grated Crackers—Marvin's.
Masonic Hall—Morris Brothers Minstrels.
Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
Academy of Music—Fox & Denier's Troupe.
Academy of Music—Maeder Seebach.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Free Entertainment—Prof. O. Fowler.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Betting and How to Make—Hartley McKee & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
For Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Grated Crackers—Marvin's.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spring Gloss.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Drug Store for Sale—R. P. Sellers & Co.
Dissolution of Partnership—Wilson—Chas. M. Evans.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Kegner.
Bridge Iron, Beams, Girders, &c.—Union Iron Mills.

## CITY MATTERS.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

| Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1870. | 7:23 A. M. | 11:23 A. M. | 6:23 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Height of barometer, inches | 30.05 | 30.17 | 30.14 |
| Change since Previous..... | .09 | .12 | .03 |
| Thermometer..... | 39° | 35° | 31° |
| Change in 24 hours..... | | | 12° |
| Direction of wind..... | N. | N. W. | N. W. |
| Velocity of wind—miles per hour..... | 14 | 7 | 4 |
| Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot..... | 1.46 | .52 | .08 |
| Character of weather..... | C. | B. | B. |
| Rainfall since last report in inches..... | .005 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| State of weather..... | 5 | 2 | 5 |

Norn.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decreased being marked by the sign—, and increased by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by the letters of the alphabet as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, without gales; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, or cloudiness, is indicated by the numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES P. MAY, Observer Sergeant.

SLIGHT snow squall yesterday afternoon.

PERSONAL.—Pittock of the *Leader* is in Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—This important thoroughfare has been scraped.

RESOLVED.—By B. A. Wolfe & Son have returned from Europe.

TRAVEL INCREASING.—As the weather waxes cold, travel on our passenger railways increases.

OHIO FELLOWS AT NATRONA.—A charter for a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Natrona, has been granted.

FUR GLOVES; Fur Mufflers, Fur Caps, Beaver Gloves, Beaver Mufflers, Beaver Caps, at Parkhurst's, 92 Wood street.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Augustus O'Blessing was sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Brush for twenty days yesterday.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A very large force of workmen are engaged on the New Opera House.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.—Our passenger railway extensions have been greater this year than ever before, and this is a significant fact that all are in a very prosperous condition.

COAL.—An immense amount of coal is now being imported into the city by our various railroads, and the river is full of "black diamonds" in barges, awaiting shipment.

DECISIONS LOOKED FOR.—The decisions in several of the important cases, argued in the Supreme Court last week are anxiously looked for.

LONG TRAINS.—It is nothing unusual to see coal trains one-sixth of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, extending almost the full length of the structure.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of this ward in the School House this evening for the purpose of naming candidates for the new offices.

GAS FOR MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—It has been found *necessary* to run another gas main from 45th Street to our meet with the Mercantile Library Building, in order to prebeing insufficient to supply that large building.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!—Do not suffer from the cold when you can buy nice cheap fashionable sets of furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.—As soon as the double track is completed, more cars will be placed on the line and run oftener. As it is now, the cars are overcrowded at times, and passengers often have a long time to wait at Smithfield street and other points.

POCKET-BOOK FOUND.—Conductor Routh, of the Wall's Accommodation train, has in his possession a pocket-book, containing a sum of money, and a note for a large amount, which was picked up on his train a few days ago. The owner can have it by calling on Mr. Routh, and satisfying him as to the ownership.

FIRE ALARM EXTENSION.—The fire alarm telegraph is to be extended from Oakland to East Liberty. Ninety-five poles will be erected, and the wire stretched upon them ready for working in about two weeks. Eight members of the fire department are engaged on the work.

HEARING TO DAY.—A hearing will take place in the Common Pleas Court to-day in the case of Sutler & McCoy vs. Johnson; application for an injunction, and the appointment of a receiver to settle the affairs of the firm. The facts in the matter were published a day or two ago.

INCORRECT.—The *Post* (no doubt inadvertently) does injustice to Dr. Orr, in stating that he was in any way connected with the fraud practiced by "the sneezy individual from Baltimore," who succeeded in stealing a passage over the Pennsylvania railroad, to Harrisburg, in one of the sleeping cars, on Thursday night. It is very probable that the man used Dr. Orr's name, when arranging for the sleeping car accommodation, but if he did so it was entirely unauthorized.

THE WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE DIFFICULTY.—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has been retained by the trustees of the Washington and Jefferson College as their attorney before the United States Supreme Court in the suits between them and the residents of Canonsburg and other contestants about the validity of the consolidation of the two colleges at Washington. Hon. George W. Woodward has been retained as counsel by the appellants. The case will be heard in January, or during the coming winter, in Washington city.

DEATH OF JAMES S. CRAFT.—The death of James S. Craft, Esq., occurred at an early hour yesterday, at his residence on Penn avenue. A native of this city, and an active business man for over a century, made him known to almost every citizen. Although a member of the bar, he had not practised law for a great many years, but was actively engaged in other pursuits. He was an organizer, and for out of the first, of the Pittsville Railroad project and was President of the Company for many years. He was connected with a number of our most respectable families, and was widely known and respected. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY.—A fair and festival will be held in the City Hall, Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Wylie Street African M. E. Church. During the evening a c...rt will be given by a picked corps of singers. Miss Darcy Thompson, the pianist, the stirring song, "Wake the song of Jubilee," will be sung by the company, and voice by Mr. J. Coulter, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Mollie Hill, and Miss M. Lovett, Miss M. Arnett, Mr. S. Martin and Mr. R. W. Reid, will also participate in the performance. Mr. Coleman, one of the chief singers, has a voice admirably trained. The proceeds are for a good cause, and we hope the entertainment will be liberally patronized.

A. P. A.—ORGAN PRESENTATION.—The lady friends of the American Protestant Association of this city contemplate presenting a fine organ to Iron City Lodge, No. 36, on next Monday evening, at their meeting. The presentation and reception will take place in the large and cozy new lodge room of No. 36, third floor, Moorhead's building, 75 Fifth avenue. One of the able friend, General A. S. Piper, will officiate on behalf of the fair donors and on the part of the recipients Mr. Regent Lodge, Mr. W. C. Morehead, Esq., will respond. The members of the order, and friends of the Association, and the ladies, are cordially invited to be present.

THE November number of the *Trade of the West* is on our table. We have on several previous occasions alluded to this attractive and able journal. The present issue well sustains its excellent reputation. Some of the articles on Manufactures and Buyers (a noble plea for a higher standard of business conscientiousness) ends with this number. We are given another interesting article on Railroad Supplies. Coke is also treated of at length, fully filled with valuable statistics relating to the resources and manufacturing possibilities of the Tuscarora Valley; and last, but not least, a most effective editorial on the subject now uppermost in all our minds—the Centennial—presents itself in a manner that cannot fail to interest all the commercial men of the country. This article forcibly urges the appointment, by the states concerned, of capable and reputable agents (not Congressmen) to and reputable agents (not Congressmen) to proceed at Washington the matter of the general and permanent improvement of the ...ers of the country. We suspect that the ...ident *Trade* will have to be adopted. The plan of the ...s ...d will have to be adopted. The number is admirably gotten up.

## ROBBERIES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

### Boots, Shoes and Watches Stolen—The Alleged Perpetrators in Custody.

Several days since Mayor Brush sent Wm. Woods to the workhouse, for attempting to rob the till of the Manchester Passenger Railway, on Sixth street. He said he knew something about numerous robberies committed in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and if released, would "turn up" $5,000 worth of stolen goods. The Mayor's detectives told him they would pay his fine if he kept his promises, and he started out to show them where the goods were concealed. He made no developments, however, and after visiting Rossell & Kahn's shoe store, Allegheny, where Woods said boots and shoes had been carried off by the basket load, and ascertaining that no property had been missed, the officers placed him aboard the train and sent him to Claremont.

One day early this week a woman residing in Allegheny called on the Mayor and stated to him that a fellow named John Bayne had called on her repeatedly and offered to sell shoes, which she felt sure were stolen. Officer Dressler being furnished with this information set a watch for Bayne, and Thursday night captured him in Diamond alley. Yesterday he confessed the following facts: It appears William Woods, the party sent to the workhouse, as above indicated, and whose real name is Swaylie, and Bayne were in partnership. Some three weeks ago they, thirteen or fourteen years old, named Fremont Swaylie, other Woods, a brother of William, obtained employment in the shoe store of Messrs. Rossell & Kahn, Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Kahn sleeps in the back end of the store. In the morning he would come down, admit the boys, and then go back and retire for a short time. It is in these brief intervals that the stealing is supposed to have been done. It is thought that the boys have disposed of the articles to hand out to his confederates, Saville and Robert Swaylie, a number of shoes or boots, and they would make off with them. It was also noticed that their stock disappeared pretty rapidly, and as supposed by Kahn, was sold in trade. It is thought that about a hundred dollars worth of manufactured stock leather has thus disappeared within the past few weeks.

Officers Dressler and Moon succeeded in recovering from Isaac Gelder, better known as "Cheap Isaac," second hand dealer on Wylie avenue, about $1 00 worth of the shoes stolen from the firm mentioned. Gelder fully identified. Information charging Gelder with receiving stolen goods was made against him by officer Dressler, and he was held for a hearing. Information was also lodged against Bayne, and he has been in custody, and all three are now in the lock-up, awaiting a hearing, which may possibly be granted to-day.

Each is suspected of having robbed J. D. Thompson's brush factory not a great while ago, and the watch stolen from Strouse's jewelry store, on Fifth avenue, taken by him, and also several rings purloined at the same time has been recovered. The police also ascertained last evening that Bayne sold a watch worth ninety dollars to a woman on Fifth avenue, for the paltry sum of five dollars. She in turn sold it to a male friend. Mayor Brush sent word to her that the watch would have to be forfeited, but finally, at the request of the Mt. Washington Presbyterian Church, was in waiting. After discussing the good things and being treated, some time was spent in several conversations, and at about eleven o'clock the party separated, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

### Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hood, Recorder for Allegheny county, November 18, 1870:

James Gordon to John B. Knowlson, August 29, 1870; 73 acres 105 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings.....$15,000
John Dodds to William Davison; March 24, 1870; 2acres 104 4-10 perches of land in Versailles township.....$721 00
Carl F. Roth to Joseph Hartman, Sr., November 18, 1870; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in plan of lots laid out by St. Clair.....$1,000
Henry Shafer to Leonard Donald, October 15, 1870; 42 acres 3 roods and 11 perches of land in Robinson town-hip, with buildings.....$4,000
H. H. Austin to Thomas F. Sedgwick, November 15, 1870; lot No. 29 in plan of lo s laid out by A. J. Woodslayer, in Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Henry Little to David McBride, November 15, 1870; lot 20 feet front on Wylie avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,500
Thomas Baldwin, trustee, to Jane Patterson, in trust, June 21st, 1870; 4 acres of land in Robinson township.....$1,145
Hugh S. Fleming, executor, to John Vonderlen, September 26th, 1870; two lots, 24 feet each, on Union avenue, Second ward, Allegheny City.....$2,000
George W. Irwin to Milton McKee, September 26th, 1870; No. 9 in plan of lots laid out by Richard L. Ewalt in Lawrenceville borough.....$300
James Roberts to Adam Epp, October 1st, 1870; lot 20 by 54 feet 6 inches on Jane street, in Ormsby borough, with buildings.....$1,200
Geo. Frey Metzger to Edward Finch, October 4th, 1870; lot 40, in plan of Bergenville, now in borough No. 2.....$700
John Brown to Edward Finch, September 29, 1870; lots 208, 209 and 209, in John Brown's plan of lots, in the borough of St. Clair.....$750
John Frazier et al. to Washington Jarvis, 25 by 126 feet on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City.....$600
Wm. Oden Hoagland to Washington Jarvis, October 4, 1870; lots 91 and 92, and 1-2 of lot 90, Pegg's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair borough.....$600
Thomas Carson to Peter McCoy, May 4, 1870; lot 66 feet on Prospect street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$600
John D. Weaver to Nettie A. Davis, July 7, 1870; 100 by 165 feet on Negley avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,700
Daniel Torrence to R. M. Carson, May 31, 1870; 75 100 feet on Mount Washington.....$900
R. M. Cargo to Nettie A. Davis, October 1st, 1870; same property as above.....$700
Jacob Weidman to J. J. Burns, et al., November 15, 1870; lot No. 107 in Burns, Bell & Burns's plan of lots in East Liberty, with buildings.....$2,000
H. L. Hoffman to Mark Young, September 1st, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Fourth street, borough of St. Clair, with buildings.....$1,000
Edward Kaufer to John Semple, November 2, 1870; lot No. 1 on Coal street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000
Hannah E. Davis to R. D. Cochran, May 31, 1870; lot 1 acre 39 100 perches in McClure township.....$1,397 66
James O'Connell to Samuel J. Cox, August 9, 1870; lot No. 12 in Wilson & Selfridge's plan of lots, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$750
John Sherrer to Joseph Sherrer, Jr., November 15, 1870; lot 24 feet 2½ inches by 54 feet on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$5,000
Jacob Weidman to David W. Bell, January 25, 1870; 24 by 129 feet 9 inches on Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,000
David W. Bell to Ann Mary McDonald, January 27, 1870; same as above.....$1,000
Jacob Weidman to Wilhelm Wnestenhagen, August 5, 1870; lots 93 and 92, Brown's plan, Allegheny.....$1,000
Martin Scherer to Frederick Klein, August 6, 1870; lot 88, Brown's plan, Allentown.....$700
Peter Ege et al. to James Carnahan, April 29, 1868; lots 76 and 77 McCartney and Hodgson's plan, Charlestown township, and buildings.....$1,000
Samuel Unger et al. to W. H. Anston, November 18, 1870; lot by 100 feet on Main street, Pittsburgh.....$600
Robert McDade to Jacob F. Slagel, October 1, 1870; 2 acres and 132 perches in Peters township, with buildings.....$2,000
F. F. Jones to R. B. Cuthbert, November 8, 1870; 24 by 60 feet on Diamond street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$4,100
Martin Scherer to Louis Gerber, August 6, 1870; lots 91 and 92 in Brown's plan of Allentown.....$525
Adolph Wagner to Marcellus Kershner, November 4, 1870; half of lot 38 in Bell's plan, Birmingham.....$1,925
Peter Ege, Scherer to Wm. B. Klein, November 15, 1870; 20 by 40 feet on Washington street, Birmingham.....$700

A BLONDE.—A blonde of about forty summers, with beautiful yellow hair hanging loose down her back to the waist, resembling the shaggy mane of a Shetland pony, was a passenger on one of our passenger railways yesterday. She excited no little observation. It is not proper to add she was a country lass.

## SLEEPING COACHES.

### Woodruff's Improved and the Pullman Palace Cars.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

My attention has just been called to the article in your paper of the 12th inst., signed "Eye Opener," intended as a response to my communication of the 9th inst., relative to Jonah Woodruff's recent improvement in sleeping coaches. Divested of superfluities and personalities to which I do not intend to reply, the points attempted to be made are:

"That the weight in the heavy Pullman cars is not so distributed throughout the coach as to create an unequal or irregular pressure on the bearings or journals."

"That the item of dead weight is of no consequence to railroad companies so long as the passenger is satisfied," "and finally, that the Pullman car as at present constructed is just what is wanted; in short, perfect in every respect, unless indeed it could be made larger and heavier, hence let well enough alone."

Now I am not enough of a railroad man to create a vanity that I know *all* about sleeping cars and may not use the technical terms master mechanics would do to express my meaning, yet as I believe "Eye Opener" to be in error in his premises, I propose with your leave to take issue with him and briefly as possible discuss to the best of my ability the points he enumerates of Jonah Woodruff improved and Pullman's patterns of sleeping coaches.

Of the personal habits and characteristics of the gentlemanly bonds names are identified with the steering car interests and improvements in our country, I am unacquainted. Whether they prefer, drive, wear, live, dress upon, or insult their employees; are agreeable or contrariwise generally in their household, for a short time. It is in these brief intervals that the stealing is supposed to have been done. It is thought that the boys have disposed of the articles to hand out to his confederates, Saville and Robert Swaylie, a number of shoes or boots, and they would make off with them. It was also noticed that their stock disappeared pretty rapidly, and as supposed by Kahn, was sold in trade. It is thought that about a hundred dollars worth of manufactured stock leather has thus disappeared within the past few weeks.

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Henry Shafer to Leonard Donald, October 15, 1870; 42 acres 3 roods and 11 perches of land in Robinson town-hip, with buildings.....$4,000
H. H. Austin to Thomas F. Sedgwick, November 15, 1870; lot No. 29 in plan of lo s laid out by A. J. Woodslayer, in Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Henry Little to David McBride, November 15, 1870; lot 20 feet front on Wylie avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,500
Thomas Baldwin, trustee, to Jane Patterson, in trust, June 21st, 1870; 4 acres of land in Robinson township.....$1,145
Hugh S. Fleming, executor, to John Vonderlen, September 26th, 1870; two lots, 24 feet each, on Union avenue, Second ward, Allegheny City.....$2,000
George W. Irwin to Milton McKee, September 26th, 1870; No. 9 in plan of lots laid out by Richard L. Ewalt in Lawrenceville borough.....$300
James Roberts to Adam Epp, October 1st, 1870; lot 20 by 54 feet 6 inches on Jane street, in Ormsby borough, with buildings.....$1,200
Geo. Frey Metzger to Edward Finch, October 4th, 1870; lot 40, in plan of Bergenville, now in borough No. 2.....$700
John Brown to Edward Finch, September 29, 1870; lots 208, 209 and 209, in John Brown's plan of lots, in the borough of St. Clair.....$750
John Frazier et al. to Washington Jarvis, 25 by 126 feet on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City.....$600
Wm. Oden Hoagland to Washington Jarvis, October 4, 1870; lots 91 and 92, and 1-2 of lot 90, Pegg's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair borough.....$600
Thomas Carson to Peter McCoy, May 4, 1870; lot 66 feet on Prospect street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$600
Daniel Torrence to R. M. Carson, May 31, 1870; 75 100 feet on Mount Washington.....$900
R. M. Cargo to Nettie A. Davis, October 1st, 1870; same property as above.....$700
Jacob Weidman to J. J. Burns, et al., November 15, 1870; lot No. 107 in Burns, Bell & Burns's plan of lots in East Liberty, with buildings.....$2,000
H. L. Hoffman to Mark Young, September 1st, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Fourth street, borough of St. Clair, with buildings.....$1,000
Edward Kaufer to John Semple, November 2, 1870; lot No. 1 on Coal street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000
Hannah E. Davis to R. D. Cochran, May 31, 1870; lot 1 acre 39 100 perches in McClure township.....$1,397 66
James O'Connell to Samuel J. Cox, August 9, 1870; lot No. 12 in Wilson & Selfridge's plan of lots, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$750
John Sherrer to Joseph Sherrer, Jr., November 15, 1870; lot 24 feet 2½ inches by 54 feet on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$5,000
Jacob Weidman to David W. Bell, January 25, 1870; 24 by 129 feet 9 inches on Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,000
David W. Bell to Ann Mary McDonald, January 27, 1870; same as above.....$1,000
Jacob Weidman to Wilhelm Wnestenhagen, August 5, 1870; lots 93 and 92, Brown's plan, Allegheny.....$1,000
Martin Scherer to Frederick Klein, August 6, 1870; lot 88, Brown's plan, Allentown.....$700
Peter Ege et al. to James Carnahan, April 29, 1868; lots 76 and 77 McCartney and Hodgson's plan, Charlestown township, and buildings.....$1,000
Samuel Unger et al. to W. H. Anston, November 18, 1870; lot by 100 feet on Main street, Pittsburgh.....$600
Robert McDade to Jacob F. Slagel, October 1, 1870; 2 acres and 132 perches in Peters township, with buildings.....$2,000
F. F. Jones to R. B. Cuthbert, November 8, 1870; 24 by 60 feet on Diamond street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$4,100
Martin Scherer to Louis Gerber, August 6, 1870; lots 91 and 92 in Brown's plan of Allentown.....$525
Adolph Wagner to Marcellus Kershner, November 4, 1870; half of lot 38 in Bell's plan, Birmingham.....$1,925
Peter Ege, Scherer to Wm. B. Klein, November 15, 1870; 20 by 40 feet on Washington street, Birmingham.....$700

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### Supreme Court—Fall Beech.

In this Court yesterday the following cases were brought up:

The Lycoming County Insurance Company vs. Mellon & Hartley—Argued by Bredin and Mitchell for plaintiff in error and Thompson and McCandless *contra*.

Hess et al. vs. Hess et al.; Fayette county. Argued by Boyle and Kaine for plaintiff in error and Collins and Wilson *contra*.

Mason vs. Kaine; Fayette county. Argued by Fuller and Campbell for plaintiff in error and Boyle *contra*.

Smith et al. vs. Stoops; Fayette county. Argued by Howell for plaintiff in error and Seawright, Kaine and Campbell *contra*.

### District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case called up yesterday was that of Thomas Bell vs. Thomas Jones & Co., Limited. This was an action to recover for the loss of four oil boats, hired by defendants from plaintiff to take oil from Parker's Landing to Freeport, came and carried the boats away, whereupon plaintiff brought suit for the recovery of $1,600, the alleged value of the boats. George R. Cochran Esq., and Major A. M. Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by T. M. Marshall and T. M. Bayne. The case was ably tried on both sides, and was retired to the jury, but no verdict had been returned at adjournment.

Robert Woods Esq., announced the death of Judge Wilson, Esq., which at the opening of the demise was the oldest member of the Allegheny County Bar, and out of respect to the deceased Court adjourned.

His Honor responded in an appropriate manner, expressing a feeling of regret at the melancholy occurrence, and which was certainly very much to be deplored, as Judge Wilson was a worthy and esteemed member of the bar, and had been engaged in other pursuits. He was an active member of the bar, he had not practised law for a great many years, but was actively